

Aug. 27, 1929.

D. G. LEWIS

1,726,304

PROCESS OF FINISHING CANDLES AND ITS PRODUCT

Filed Aug. 9, 1926

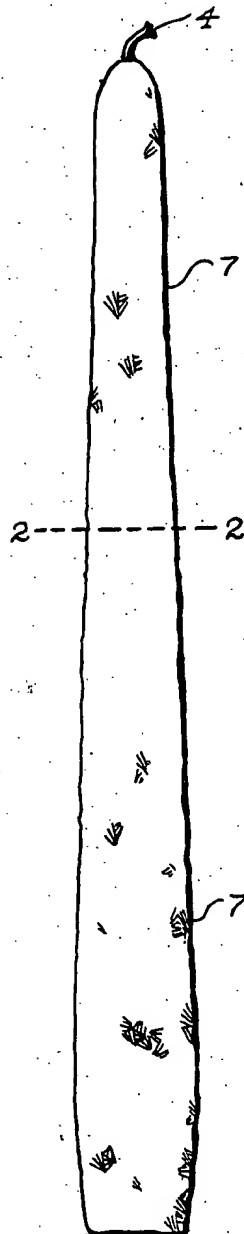


FIG. 1.

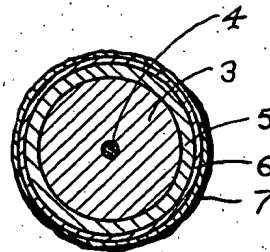


FIG. 2.

Inventor

DUDLEY G. LEWIS

By

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DUDLEY G. LEWIS, OF CLEVELAND, NEW YORK.

PROCESS OF FINISHING CANDLES AND ITS PRODUCT.

Application filed August 9, 1926. Serial No. 128,232.

The present invention relates to the production of candles, and the object is to provide a simple and effective process of producing candles of a decidedly artistic character having a frosted surface, the ornamental coating moreover producing a hard finish that insures the proper formation of a cupped top while burning, due to the melting of the softer body in advance of the harder shell, said shell moreover assisting in preventing the bending or warping of the candle in warm weather.

In the accompanying drawings:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the embodiment of the product produced by the process.

Figure 2 is a cross sectional view of the same on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

In carrying out the process, the usual shaped candle body is employed, preferably composed of a mixture of paraffin and stearic acid or other material well known to the art. This body may have an external coating suitably colored, or the entire body may be colored, all of which is well known. Such a body is shown in the accompanying drawings, and is designated 3. The wick therefor is illustrated at 4, and a colored outer coat is shown at 5 in Figure 2. This well-known type of body when cool and solidified is first dipped into a bath of molten paraffin. Paraffin alone may be used, but preferably there is mixed therewith ozokerite in substantially the proportions of twelve and one-half pounds of paraffin to four and one-half pounds of ozokerite. The temperature of the bath should preferably range between 160° F. and 200° F. This produces a coating 6.

The candle should be dipped or immersed in the aforesaid bath, immediately withdrawn therefrom, and then immediately dipped into a bath of molten stearic acid. The stearic acid bath is also preferably maintained at a temperature ranging between 160° F. and 200° F. The candle is promptly withdrawn from the stearic acid bath and allowed to cool, whereupon the stearic acid will solidify in a coating 7 of white glistening crystalline forms and of a translucent nature that will give a delicate frosted appearance that slightly veils without hiding the underlying color, producing a unique and artistic

effect. Moreover the stearic acid appears to have a hardening effect, producing a shell about the body that melts more slowly than the body, thus insuring a cupped formation at the top of the candle while burning, that tends to prevent the melting wax dripping and running down the sides. This shell is also found to be of material assistance in keeping the candle straight during warm weather.

It has further been found that while the stearic acid alone will give a rather even "frosted" coating, if a small amount of paraffin is added to the stearic acid bath—for example a pint of paraffin to five gallons of stearic acid—the frosted coating will take somewhat the form of broken lines or streaks of a pleasing nature.

It will of course be understood that the candle body itself as well as the paraffin and stearic acid baths may be colored, either correspondingly or differently so that varied effects may be obtained, and that other waxes, organic acids or substances that will become molten at relatively low temperatures and will quickly solidify and crystallize, may be employed.

What I claim is:

1. The process of coating candles, which consists in covering a solidified candle body with a quick-hardening molten coating that melts at a low temperature, and thereafter while the coating is semi-fluid, coating it with a quick-hardening molten material that will crystallize.

2. The process of coating candles, which consists in taking a solidified candle body, dipping the same in molten paraffin, and thereafter dipping the paraffin coated body in a molten bath of stearic acid that will crystallize when cool, removing the body from the said bath and allowing the adhering coat to crystallize.

3. The process of coating candles, which consists in taking a solidified candle body, dipping the same in molten paraffin, and thereafter dipping the paraffin coated body in a molten mixture of stearic acid and paraffin, the paraffin being of sufficiently less proportion than the stearic acid to create a crystalline coating when cool, removing the

body from said bath and allowing the adhering coat to crystallize therein.

4. A candle comprising a waxen body having a coating of wax and an overlying coating of crystallized material.

5. A candle comprising a waxen body having a coating of wax and an overlying coating

of finely crystallized translucent stearic acid.

6. A candle comprising a body having a colored surface and a translucent coating covering said surface and of a generally crystalline nature.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature.

DUDLEY G. LEWIS.